CHAPTER 4. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

4.1 Public Involvement

The management of undeveloped areas of the NFS has been a topic of ongoing discussion since the 1920s. In the past 10 years, several formal public processes have been initiated. These include the involvement of the public in developing the 2001 Roadless Rule, the 2005 State Petition Rule, individual forest plan revisions, and most recently, the Idaho State Roadless Petition. Overall the public response represents two main points of view on natural resource management and decision-making regarding the management of inventoried roadless areas:

An emphasis on environmental protection and preservation, and support for making decisions about roadless area management at the national level;
An emphasis on responsible active management, and support for making decisions about roadless area management at the local level.

2001 ROADLESS AREA CONSERVATION RULE (2001 ROADLESS RULE)

The Forest Service received more than 360,000 individual responses, representing more than 500,000 comments, in response to its 1999 notice of intent to promulgate a rule. Close to 1.2 million responses were received by the Forest Service on the proposed 2001 Roadless Rule and draft EIS during their comment period. More than a million of those responses were form letters initiated by national interest groups. Agency responses to comments on the draft EIS are contained in *Agency Responses to Public Comments, Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation Final EIS* (USDA, Forest Service 2000, volume 3). Responses in Volume 3 relevant to the final rule are summarized in the preamble to the final rule published in the *Federal Register* on January 12, 2001 (66 FR 3244).

2005 STATE PETITIONS RULE FOR INVENTORIED ROADLESS AREA MANAGEMENT (STATE PETITIONS RULE)

On May 4, 2001, the Secretary of Agriculture reaffirmed the Administration's commitment to providing protection for inventoried roadless areas in NFS lands. However, acknowledging concerns raised by local communities, Tribes, and States affected by the 2001 Roadless Rule, the Secretary also indicated that the Department would fairly address those concerns by re-examining the rule with a responsible and balanced approach.

On July 10, 2001, the Forest Service published an advanced notice of a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* (66 FR 35918) seeking public comment about how best to proceed with long-term protection and management of roadless areas. During the public comment period, which closed on September 11, 2001, the Forest Service received more than 726,000 responses.

A proposed rule was published in the *Federal Register* on July 16, 2004. Approximately 1.8 million comments were received from a wide variety of respondents. Responses relevant to the final rule are summarized in the preamble to the final rule published in the *Federal Register* on May 13, 2005 (70 FR 25654).

Forest Planning

Public involvement has been extensive, from the development of the first generation of land management planning (forest planning) in the 1980s through subsequent revisions of those plans. Moreover, one of the key issues in each public involvement process has been the management of inventoried roadless areas. Local, regional, and national comments have been received during these extensive public processes. Forests revising their plans use a collaborative process for working with the public on the management of roadless areas. Five Idaho forests have completed revisions of their plans, three are in progress, and two have not initiated revision.

Idaho State Petition

On June 23, 2005, the Governor of Idaho announced that the State would develop a petition pursuant to the State Petitions Rule. In that announcement, the Governor solicited the help of local units of government to invite local communities to develop (through a public process) specific recommendations for inventoried roadless areas in portions of the national forests within their counties.

Following that announcement, local communities under the leadership of their respective county commissioners outlined a process for providing written recommendations to the Governor for review. Affected county commissioners held a series of public meetings to solicit public comment and develop their recommendations. Statewide, approximately 50 public meetings were held. To provide guidance and assistance in the process, a representative from either the Governor's Office or the Governor's Office of Species Conservation attended nearly every meeting. In addition to those meetings, the Governor's staff explained the Governor's vision for his local process during at least 10 additional meetings across the State. Because of the high volume of comments received, the county commissioners hired two independent contractors to compile submitted comments and prepare the commissioners' final recommendations to the Governor.

The State received comments or recommendations from 66 organizations, 30 counties, and 1,596 individuals. Some responses focused on individual roadless areas. Based on the comments submitted by the commissioners, individuals, and organizations, the Governor's staff developed management recommendations for each individual roadless area for the Governor's consideration. After development of the initial recommendations, the State engaged the Native American Tribes in Idaho, as fellow sovereigns, in discussions about these recommendations. The State of Idaho also contacted neighboring States to ensure inter-roadless area consistency. Based on the

information gathered, the Governor assigned the management emphasis and the uses that would be permissible or prohibited for each management area.

The Governor's Petition demonstrates substantial engagement with local units of government, tribal governments, and the public at large, and well represents those who know, live, work, and recreate on these lands.

ROADLESS AREA CONSERVATION NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RACNAC)

The RACNAC was chartered by the Secretary to provide a national perspective on individual State petitions regarding roadless area management. On November 29 and 30, 2006, Governor James Risch presented the Idaho State Petition to the RACNAC. They also heard comments from other State and Forest Service officials, and nine members of the public, including one State-level organization and three national organizations. These public comments were transmitted to the Forest Service and considered in the development of this EIS.

SCOPING

A notice of intent to prepare an EIS on "Roadless Area Conservation; National Forest System Lands in Idaho" was published in the *Federal Register*, April 10, 2007 (68, FR 17816). About 38,000 comments were received, of which 32,000 were form letters[56], while the remaining letters consisted of original responses or form letters with additional original text. These comments were evaluated and summarized in a report called Summary of Public Comments, which is provided in the Scoping section of the project record. The summary analyzes the public's responses specific to the Proposed Action, identifying significant concerns and issues.

[56] Form letters are five or more letters that contain identical text but are submitted by different people.

4.2 List of Preparers

The following people were part of the Roadless Team that put together the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Idaho Roadless Rule. The people are listed alphabetically by last name. Also included is the person's title, place of employment, education, work experience, and role in the analysis process.

INTERDISCIPLINARY EIS TEAM

Timothy Abing

Position: Physical Scientist, Intermountain Region.
Education: BS, mining engineering, University of Wisconsin.
Experience: 2.5 years with the Forest Service as a physical scientist, 24 years with Bureau of Land Management as a mining engineer and petroleum engineer.
Contribution: Coordinated and prepared the minerals specialist report.

Megan Lyons Bogle

Position: Environmental Coordinator, Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Education: B.S., environmental studies, Ohio University
Experience: 27 years with the Forest Service as program manager for wilderness, developed recreation, special uses and small sales timber programs.
Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare appendices; supported specialists with background research and analysis.

Fred Bower

Position: Regional Transportation Planner, Region 1, Regional Office.
Education: B.S., civil engineering, California State University, Chico.
Experience: 15 years with the Forest Service as regional transportation planner, 4 years transportation analyst, 5 years forest transportation planner, 4 years district engineering.
Contribution: Coordinated and prepared roads specialist report.

Ann Carlson

Position: Aquatic Ecologist, Northern Region.
Education: B.S., aquatic ecosystem assessment and management, Western Washington University.
M.S., aquatic ecology, Utah State University.
Experience: 14 years with the Forest Service as the forest fisheries program manager, Tahoe National Forest; 4 years as the Northern Region aquatic ecologist. Expertise in aquatic monitoring, aquatic ecosystem disturbance and recovery, forest planning, and large-scale assessments.
Contribution: Coordinated and prepared biologist specialist report and biological evaluation.

Danielle Chi

Position: Wildlife Program Leader, Intermountain Region.

Education: B.S., psychology, University of California, Davis.
M.A., psychology, San Diego State University.
Ph.D., wildlife biology, Utah State University.

Experience: 2 years with the Forest Service as regional wildlife biologist; 5½ years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as wildlife biologist specializing in listed species and wetlands; 3–4 years with several environmental consulting firms as a consulting wildlife biologist.

Contribution: Coordinated and helped prepare the section on terrestrial wildlife species, particularly the effects analysis.

Joan E Dickerson

Position: Environmental Coordinator, Northern Region.

Education: B.S., forest management, University of Idaho.

Experience: 25 years with the Forest Service in planning, appeals, and litigation.

Contribution: Coordinated and help prepare the draft EIS.

Kim Foiles

Position: GIS analyst, Region 1, Regional Office.

Education: B.S., wildlife biology, Colorado State University.

Experience: 17 years with the Forest Service in GIS.

Contribution: Coordinated and helped prepare the GIS mapping and analysis of fisheries and wildlife data.

Krista Gebert

Position: Regional Economist, Northern Region (120-day-detail), Economist Rocky Mountain Research Station.

Education: B.A., economics, University of Montana.
M.A., economics, University of Montana.

Experience: 10 years with the Forest Service as an economist for the Rocky Mountain Research Station; 1½ years with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, as an economist.

Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare the social economic specialist report, including sections on revenue-sharing, economic dependency, demographics, social, and economic environment.

Kathleen Geier-Hayes

Position: Fire Ecologist, Boise National Forest.

Education: B.S., fire ecology, Boise State University.
M.S., forest resources, University of Idaho.

Experience: 18 years with the Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station, as biological technician, forester, and research forester; 10 years Boise National Forest as fire ecologist.

Contribution: Coordinated and help prepare the fire and fuels management section including fire regime condition class and risk of wildfire to wildland-urban interface and municipal watersheds.

Bradley J Gilbert

Position: Idaho Roadless Team Leader, Intermountain Region.

Education: B.S., mathematics, Colorado State University.

M.S., Natural Resource Management, Colorado State University.

Experience: 29 years with the Forest Service in a variety of planning and management positions.

Contribution: Project team leader.

Suzanne Johnson

Position: GIS Specialist, Intermountain Regional Office.

Education: B.S., forest management, Utah State University.

Experience: 22 years with the Forest Service; 5 years in forest inventory work; 17 years GIS work.

Contribution: GIS analyst.

Dale Kanen

Position: Regional Tribal Relations Specialist, Northern and Intermountain Regions.

Education: B.S., agricultural engineering,

Experience: 33 years with the Forest Service; 4 years in road location and design, 11 years as fisheries enhancement engineer, 5 years as Federal subsistence program manager in Alaska, 9 years as district ranger, 3 years as director of the office of tribal relations in the Washington Office, 1 year as regional tribal relations specialist.

Contribution: Tribal consultation plan.

Kenneth Karkula

Position: NEPA Specialist, Washington Office.

Education: B.S., wildlife biology,

Post graduate work, forestry; Northern Arizona University.

Experience: 28 years with the Forest Service as district resource staff, forest recreation staff officer, national recreation special use program manger, and NEPA specialist.

Contribution: NEPA procedures oversight, draft EIS liaison to the Washington Office, draft EIS liaison to the rule-writing team.

Karryl Krieger

Position: Supervisory Forest Planner, Salmon-Challis National Forest.

Education: B.S., aquatic resources, Sheldon Jackson College.

Experience: 18 years with the Forest Service as fisheries biologist and forest planner.

Contribution: Assistant NEPA specialist.

Cynthia H. Manning

Position: Regional Social Scientist, Northern Region.
Education: B.A., anthropology, University of Pittsburgh.
M.A., anthropology, University of Montana.
Graduate courses, University of Montana, College of Forestry and Conservation.
Experience: 29 years with the Forest Service; 13 years as archaeologist, 16 years as social scientist.
Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare social and economics specialist report.

Tom Martin

Position: Regional Silviculturist, Intermountain Region.
Education: B.S., forest management science, Colorado State University.
Continuing Education, forest ecology and silviculture (CEFES XI).
Experience: 29 years with the Forest Service as a silviculturist
Contribution: Coordinated and prepared forest management report, including forest vegetation, timber harvest/cutting, forest health, noxious weeds, and climate change.

Greg McNamee

Position: Visual Information Specialist/ GIS SCEP, Intermountain Region, Regional Office.
Education: B.F.A., Miami University.
Currently Enrolled, applied gis certification, University of Utah.
Experience: 7 months with the Forest Service as GIS SCEP.
Contribution: Helped prepare GIS analysis and mapping.

Chris Miller

Position: Economist and Content Analysis Specialist, WO, Content Analysis Team
Education: Ph.D., environmental economics, University of Rhode Island.
Experience: 3 years with the Forest Service as program analyst and economist; 6 years with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as an economist.
Contribution: Coordinated/served as contracting office representative for content analysis; prepared regulatory flexibility analysis.

Michael Niccolucci

Position: Regional Economist, Region 1, Regional Office.
Education: B.A., economics, University of Montana.
M.A., economics, University of Montana.
Experience: 25 years with the Forest Service as an economist in Research and Development and in National Forest System positions.
Contribution: Coordinated and prepared employment and labor income estimates for the economics section.

Marynell Oechsner

Position: Wildlife Biologist, TEAMS Enterprise.

Education: B.S., biology, University of Wisconsin.

Experience: 29 years of Federal Service, primarily with the Forest Service, as biological technician with the North Central Forest Experiment Station and district wildlife biologist for the Northern, Intermountain, and Eastern Regions; also served as environmental specialist with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare terrestrial wildlife section including TES and management indicator species.

Joey Pearson

Position: Administrative Management Assistant, Boise National Forest.

Education: Borah High School, Boise, ID.

Experience: 16 years with the Forest Service, as administrative assistant in personnel and assistant to the forest supervisor, Payette National Forest; as forest plan revision assistant, SW Idaho Ecogroup; and as forest FOIA coordinator, planning, appeals and litigation, Boise National Forest.

Contribution: Organized and prepared official project record.

Brant Peterson

Position: Recreation Specialist, Payette National Forest.

Education: B.S., forestry, Utah State University.

Experience: 13 years with the Forest Service, in engineering and recreation.

Contribution: Coordinated and prepared the recreation and special uses specialist report.

Teresa Prendusi

Position: Regional Botanist, Intermountain Region.

Education: B.S., biology, Humboldt State University and Sonoma State University.

Experience: 16 years with the Forest Service as regional botanist (11 years in the Intermountain Region, 5 years in the Southwestern Region); 4 years with the Bureau of Land Management as district botanist (Bakersfield, CA), seasonal botanist (Pt. Reyes National Seashore), botanist (Susanville, CA, Price, UT, and Dutch elm disease program, Sonoma, CA); XX years with Jones and Stokes on botanical projects in Klamath Mountains in Northern CA.

Contribution: Coordinated and prepared TEPCS plants specialists report.

William G. Reed

Position: Regional Heritage Program Leader, Region 4, Regional Office

Education: B.A., anthropology, Fort Lewis College.

M.A., anthropology, Idaho State University.

Post-graduate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Nevada, Reno.

Experience: 30 years with the Forest Service, in cultural resource management; 4 years with San Juan National Forest, 5 years with Idaho National Engineering Laboratory,

17 years with Boise National Forest 4 years with the Intermountain Region, Regional Office.

Contribution: Coordinated and prepared cultural resources section

Dan Schlender

Position: Landscape Architect, Boise National Forest.

Education: B.S., landscape architecture, University of Wisconsin.

Experience: 29 years with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, as landscape architect.

Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare scenic environment analysis.

Steve Shelly

Position: Regional Botanist, Northern Region.

Education: B.S., botany, Miami University, Ohio.

M.S., Botany, Oregon State University.

Experience: 12 years with the Forest Service as botanist; 10 years with the Montana Natural Heritage Program as botanist; 1½ years with the Bureau of Land Management as botanist.

Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare TES vegetation section.

Bruce Sims

Position: Regional Hydrologist, Northern Region.

Education: M.S., watershed management, University of Arizona.

M.Ed., geography, University of Arizona.

B.S., secondary education, University of Texas, El Paso.

Experience: 28 years with the Forest Service as hydrologist; 2 years with the University of Arizona as research assistant; 3 years with the Smithsonian Institution Environmental Program, as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Philippines.

Contribution: Coordinated and prepared the soil, water, and air sections.

Keith Stockmann

Position: Economist, Northern Region.

Education: B.A., economics, Colby College.

M.S., environmental studies, University Montana.

Ph.D., forestry (applied wildland economics), University Montana, College of Forestry and Conservation.

Experience: 9 years with the Forest Service; 7 years as economist/SCEP and 2 seasons as wilderness ranger/leave no trace presenter, Lolo National Forest.

Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare social economic specialist report.

Dan White

Position: Cartographer, Intermountain Region.

Education: B.S., geography, Weber State University.

Experience: 19 years with the Forest Service as cartographer.
Contribution: Helped prepare GIS analysis and mapping, TESP, airsheds, original roadless area maps.

Elaine Waterbury

Position: Coop Fire Specialist, Southwestern Region.
Education: B.S., forestry, Humboldt State University.
Continuing Education, Pacific Northwest Region Silviculture Institute XV
Experience: 22 years with the Forest Service in Oregon and New Mexico as coop fire specialist, coop forestry, reforestation forester, NEPA interdisciplinary team leader, silviculturist.
Contribution: Helped coordinate and prepare appendices, supported specialists with background research.

Other Contributors to the EIS and Rule

Bill Supulski, Washington Office.
Andy Brunelle, Intermountain Region (R4), Boise National Forest.
Frank Roth, Intermountain Region (R4), Regional Office.
Julia Riber, Northern Region (R1), Regional Office.
Ken Karkula, Washington Office.
Pam Gardiner, Northern Region (R1), Regional Office.
Randy Welsh, Intermountain Region (R4), Regional Office.
Richard J Cook, Washington Office.
Karen Liu, Washington Office.

Forest Service Regional and National Forest Coordinators

The following Forest Service employees were the primary contacts between the Roadless Team and field units. They coordinated data responses and internal reviews of the draft EIS.

Barbara Schuster, Intermountain Region (R4), Regional Office.
Tom Rhode, Northern Region (R1), Regional Office.
Boyd C. Hartwig, Intermountain Region (R4), Payette National Forest.
Chris Ryan, Northern Region (R1), Regional Office.
Christine Bradbury, Northern Region (R1), Clearwater National Forest.
David R. Olson, Intermountain Region (R4), Boise National Forest.
Erin S. O'Connor, Intermountain Region (R4), Regional Office.
Ihor Mereszczak, Northern Region (R1), Clearwater National Forest.
Keith Simila, Intermountain Region (R4), Regional Office.
Linda A Clark, Northern Region (R1), Idaho-Panhandle National Forest.
Lyle E. Powers, Intermountain Region (R4), Salmon-Challis National Forest.
Melany I Glossa, Northern Region (R1), Nez Perce National Forest.

Patricia H Anderson Soucek, Intermountain Region (R4), Payette National Forest.
Robbin Redman, Intermountain Region (R4), Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
Robert Mickelsen, Intermountain Region (R4), Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
Sharon LaBrecque, Intermountain Region (R4), Sawtooth National Forest.

INTERAGENCY TEAM

Jim Caswell, Director of BLM, formerly administrator of the Idaho Office of Species Conservation.
David Hensley, counsel to the Governor of Idaho.
Tom Perry, counsel to the Idaho Office of Species Conservation.

4.3 Agencies and Tribes Consulted and Others Contacted

The Idaho Roadless Team either met with, contacted, or received input from the following Federal, State, and local agencies; Tribes; and non-Forest Service persons during the development of the EIS.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, (NOAA) and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), have oversight responsibilities for implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Informal consultation and conferencing on the proposed rule have begun with frequent discussions among Forest Service, FWS and NMFS biologists. The Agency intends to prepare a biological assessment on the proposed rule and informally consult with the FWS and NOAA.

On September 20, 2007 the State of Idaho and the Forest Service met with the Idaho Council on Indian Affairs and gave a joint overview presentation on the history of the Idaho Roadless Petition and the Draft EIS associated with development of the Idaho Roadless Rule. A commitment was made by the State of Idaho and the Forest Service to meet with each Tribe to discuss in more detail the Idaho Roadless Rule prior to the release of the Draft EIS. These meetings have been taking place during the months of October and November, 2007. Formal consultation will occur prior to release of the final EIS.

AGENCIES AND TRIBES THAT WERE CONSULTED

Boise National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Clearwater National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Idaho Panhandle National Forest, Northern Region.
Nez Perce National Forest, Northern Region.
Payette National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Salmon-Challis National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Sawtooth National Forest, Intermountain Region.
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Pacific Northwest Region.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Fisheries, David Mabe and Bill Lind.
State of Idaho, Department of Fish and Game.
State of Idaho, Governors Office.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Regional Office.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Regional Office
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington Office.
U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Ted Koch.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
Nez Perce Tribe

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE CONTACTED

Bob Fick, Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor.
Bruce B. Ackerman, Ph.D., biometrician, Wildlife Bureau, Idaho Fish and Game.
Pat Raino, Division of Transportation Planning and Programming, Idaho Transportation Department.
David Colandner, Planning Services Section, Idaho Transportation Department.
Steve Cox, Idaho Department of Agriculture (noxious weed data layers).
Richard Warnick, RSAC, U.S. Forest Service (forest risk data layers).
Joy Roberts, Forest Health Protection, U.S. Forest Service (insect and disease information).
Larry DeBlander, Forest Inventory and Analysis, U.S. Forest Service.
Ken Anderson, Vegetation Management, U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region.
Jim Morrison, IREMCG staff assistant, U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region.
Marti Bridges, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
Russ Lafayette, U.S. Forest Service, Eastern Region.

4.4 Distribution of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

This draft EIS has been distributed to individuals who submitted substantive comments during scoping and to those who specifically requested a copy of the entire set of documents. In addition, copies of the draft EIS have been sent to the following Federal agencies, federally recognized Tribes, State and local governments, and organizations representing a wide range of views regarding roadless area management.

A complete list of all recipients of the draft EIS is maintained in the project record and is available upon request.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Agriculture, U.S. Department of

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Policy and Planning Division, Office of Civil Rights
Rural Utilities Service
Natural Resources Conservation Service
National Agricultural Library

Commerce, U.S. Department of (DOC)

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Habitat Conservationists Division
Northwest Region

Council on Environmental Quality

Defense, U.S. Department of

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
U.S. Air Force Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health
Army Corps of Engineers
Northwestern Division South Pacific Division
Office of Chief of Navy Operations, Environmental Protection Division

Energy, U.S. Department of

Office of Environmental Compliance

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Federal Activities, EIS Filing Section
EIS Review Coordinators: Region X

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of

Environmental Officers: Seattle, WA

Interior, U.S. Department of the

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho State Office
National Park Service
Pacific West Region

Interstate Commerce Commission

Northwest Power Planning Council

Transportation, U.S. Department of

Assistant Secretary for Policy, Environmental Division
Federal Aviation Administration: Western-Pacific Region
Federal Highway Administration
Regional Administrator: Western Region
Federal Railroad Administration
Office of Transportation and Regulatory Affairs
Research and Special Program Administration
U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Impact Branch

Congressional delegations

State Governors

Idaho
Montana
Nevada
Oregon
Utah
Washington

Idaho State agencies

Department of Lands
Department of Transportation
Fish and Game management
Office of Species Conservation
Office of Energy

Federally recognized tribes

Forest Service offices

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GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Active management	Management approach in which humans actively manipulate ecosystems through timber harvesting and thinning to improve forest health and to reduce fire hazard.
Adfluvial fish	Fish that migrate between lakes and rivers or streams.
Anandromous fish	Fish that hatch in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, mature there, and return to fresh water to reproduce; for example, salmon and steelhead.
Authorized roads	Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System (NFS) lands that are determined to be needed for motor vehicle access, such as State roads, county roads, privately owned roads, NFS roads, and roads authorized by the Forest Service that are intended for long-term use.
Backcountry	(1) The State of Idaho Petition descriptive theme. (2) A generic term that refers to areas that are relatively unmodified and usually accessible only by foot, horse, watercraft, or off-highway vehicle (OHV).
Best management practices	A practice or usually a combination of practices that are determined by a State or a designated planning agency to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.
Biological diversity	The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition, their communities, and the ecosystems and landscapes of which they are a part. As used in this document, biodiversity refers to native biological diversity; therefore, increases in species diversity resulting from the introduction of nonnative species would not constitute an increase in biodiversity.
Biological stronghold	An area that supports all major life-history forms of a species that were historically found within that area, with stable or increasing population numbers at levels not substantially diminished from their historical size or density.
Cable logging	The transport of logs from the stump to a landing and stationary yarder using winch-driven cables to which the logs are attached.
Carrying capacity	A measure used to signify the optimum use that the area can accommodate without having unacceptable degradation of resources or undesirable social interaction, in accordance with specified standards usually found in the land and resource management plan.
Clearcutting	Cutting essentially all trees in a given area, which produces a fully exposed microclimate for the development of a new age class. See even-aged management.
Community	(1) A group of species of plants and/or animals living and interacting at a particular time and place. (2) A group of people residing in the same place and under the same government; spatially defined places such as towns.
Condition class 1	Little departure from the natural fire regime and natural range of variability; risk of losing key ecosystem components is low.
Condition class 2	Moderately departed from the natural fire regime and natural range of variability; risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate.
Condition class 3	Highly departed from the natural fire regime and natural range of variability; risk of losing key ecosystem components is high.
Contiguous	Used in a geographic sense, refers to situations where areas of land physically touch and share substantial common boundaries or have a common border of considerable length. The term is not intended to include 'point-to-point' touching or 'cornering', or instances where only small portions of land areas touch. It is not intended to encompass or encourage creative mapping exercises that result in irregular shapes, such as narrow corridors and 'gerrymandered' roadless areas.

Term	Definition
Cultural resource	(1) Areas, sites, buildings, art, architecture, memorials, and objects that have scientific, historical, or cultural value. (2) Physical remains of human activity of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation (for example, sites, structures, buildings, networks, petroglyphs, artifacts, objects). Also the conceptual content or context of an area of prehistoric or historic occupation (such as a sacred site or setting for events). Cultural resources may be archaeological or architectural in nature. They are non-renewable and often fragile.
Decommissioning	Demolition, dismantling, removal, obliteration, or disposal of a deteriorated or otherwise unneeded asset or component, including necessary cleanup work. This action eliminates the deferred maintenance needs for the fixed asset. Portions of an asset or component may remain if they do not cause problems or require maintenance.
Developed recreation	Activities that are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with the Roaded Natural (RN), Rural ®, and Urban (U) classes of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS). These activities are usually associated with an area that has been improved or developed for recreation, such as campgrounds and picnic areas, scenic overlooks and interpretive sites, or visitor centers and resorts.
Dispersed recreation	Activities usually associated with backcountry and trails and are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with Primitive (P), Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM), and Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM) classes of the ROS. Examples of these activities include hiking, snowmobiling, mountain biking, wilderness use, backpacking, horseback riding, and OHV use.
Disturbance	A natural or human event that causes a change in the existing condition of an ecological system.
Ecosystem	An arrangement of organisms defined by the interactions and processes that occur among them. Ecosystems are often defined by their composition, function, and structure.
Edge effect	The influence of two communities on populations in their adjoining boundary zone or ecotone, affecting the composition and density of the populations in these bordering areas.
Endangered species	A plant or animal species listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which the appropriate Secretary has designated as a threatened species.
Endemic species	Native to, and restricted to, a specific geographical region.
Even-aged (silvicultural) management	The methods used to regenerate and maintain a stand with a single age class.
Exception	A specific circumstance where prohibited activity would be allowed within an inventoried roadless area that is otherwise subject to the prohibitions in the alternatives.
Exemption	A geographic area that is not subject to the prohibitions in the alternatives.
Fire frequency	How often fires occur within a given time period in a specified area.
Fire hazard	The overall potential for wildland fire in a vegetated ecosystem, often expressed as a condition of fuels on the ground and the probability of ignition. To reduce the fire hazard in an area, managers must deal primarily with the fine fuels on the surface of the forest floor and with the smaller diameter trees growing in the understory of a forest that provide a ladder to the larger, dominant overstory trees.
Fire intensity	The rate at which fuel is consumed and heat is generated.
Fire return interval	The average number of years between successive fires in a designated area.
Fire regime	The historical pattern of fire: how often (frequency); how hot (intensity); and how big (scale). It describes natural fire in terms of fire-return interval and amount of replacement of the upper life-form (Hardy et al. 2000). Fire regimes are classified into five categories.

Term	Definition
Fire severity	Denotes the scale at which vegetation and a site are altered or disrupted by fire, from low to high. It is a combination of the degree of fire effects on vegetation and on soil properties.
Fire suppression	The practice of controlling forest and rangeland fires in a safe, economical, and expedient fashion while meeting the natural resource objectives outlined in each national forest's or grassland's land management plan.
Fluvial fish	Fish that migrate between main rivers and tributaries.
Forest health	The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects or disease, and resilience to disturbance. Individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health of the stands that make up the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point that influences the perception and interpretation of forest health.
Forest road or trail	A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the NFS that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization of the NFS and the use and development of its resources. 36 CFR 212.1
Fragmentation	The break-up of a large land area (such as a forest) into smaller patches isolated by areas converted to a different land type. The opposite of connectivity.
Fuel management	The practice of evaluating, planning, and executing the treatment of wildland fuel to control flammability and reduce the resistance to control.
Fuel treatment	The rearrangement or disposal of fuels to reduce fire hazard or to accomplish other resource management objectives.
Fuels	Living and dead parts of trees and shrubs, organic material, and surface material that can readily burn in a wildfire.
Ground-based logging	The dragging or carrying of trees or logs from the stump to the landing using various types of self-propelled machines (e.g., tractors, skidders, and forwarders).
Idaho Roadless Area	Those roadless areas in Idaho designated for management under the Idaho Roadless Rule (see appendix C). They are based on the most current inventory found either in existing plans, proposed plans, or the 2001 Roadless Rule.
Inventoried roadless area	Undeveloped areas (typically exceeding 5,000 acres) that meet the minimum criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning. These areas are identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, which are held at the national headquarters office of the Forest Service.
IMPLAN (Impact Analysis for Planning)	The input-output model used by the Forest Service to estimate economic effects by tracing the interrelationships between producers and consumers in an economy as measured by jobs and income.
Landscape	An area of interacting and interconnected patterns of habitats (ecosystems) that are repeated because of the geology, landform, soil, climate, biota, and human influences throughout the area. A landscape is composed of watersheds and smaller ecosystems.
Landscape character	See Scenery Management System.
Management direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.
Mineral resources	A concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the earth's crust in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible.

Term	Definition
Motorized equipment	Machines that use a motor, engine, or other nonliving power sources. This includes, but is not limited to, chain saws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motorboats, and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery-powered, hand-carried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.
Municipal water-supply area	Watershed containing NFS lands that provides surface waters to facilities that treat and distribute water for domestic purposes. These purposes include normal household uses such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, watering lawns and gardens, and similar uses.
National Forest System road	A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a State, county, or other public road authority (36 CFR 212.1).
Noxious weeds	Plant species designated as noxious weeds by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the responsible State official. These species are generally aggressive, difficult to manage, poisonous, toxic, parasitic, or a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; and are nonnative, new, or uncommon to the United States.
Off-highway vehicle (OHV)	(1) A four-wheeler, dirt bike, three-wheeler, or track- mounted vehicle or snowmobile whose intended use is off-road riding; these are most often not street-legal vehicles. (2) A motor vehicle that is designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain (36 CFR 212.1).
Old-growth forest	Old single-story forest – single canopy layer consisting of large or old trees. Understory trees are often absent, or present in randomly spaced patches. It generally consists of widely spaced, shade-intolerant species, such as ponderosa pine and western larch, and high-frequency fire regimes. Old multi-story forest – a forest stand with moderate to high canopy closure—a multi-leveled and multi-species canopy dominated by large overstory trees; high incidence of large trees, some with broken tops and other indications of old and decaying wood; numerous large snags; and heavy accumulations of wood, including large logs on the ground.
Passive management	Management approach in which human intervention in an ecosystem is minimal, with natural processes such as fire and insect and disease infestations allowed to play out their "natural" role. For fire management, this would mean allowing some lightning fires to burn or allowing only prescribed fires with burning prescriptions that mimic the natural fire regime in size, intensity, and frequency.
Precommercial thinning	The removal of trees not for immediate financial return but to reduce stocking, to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees, or to accomplish some other resource objective such as fuel reduction.
Prescribed burning	The fire management technique of purposely igniting a fire in a vegetative ecosystem to restore forest health and reduce fire hazard.
Prescription	A written statement defining goals and objectives and the actions or treatments needed to attain the goals and objectives. Prescriptions are written for discrete portions of NFS lands. A prescription can be resource-specific (such as for prescribed fire or silviculture) or, in the case of management prescriptions, broad to attain multiple use goals and objectives.
Primitive	A definition used in the ROS to characterize an area that is essentially an unmodified natural environment of large size. Interaction among users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
Public road	Any road or street under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel.
Rangeland	Land on which the native vegetation is predominately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs; not forest.

Term	Definition
Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS)	The ROS provides a framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. ROS is divided into six classes arranged along a continuum: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban (USDA Forest Service 1986). The basic assumption underlying the ROS is that quality outdoor recreation is assured by providing a diverse set of opportunities.
Refugia	Areas that have not been exposed to great environmental changes and disturbances undergone by the region as a whole. In this EIS, refugia include Idaho Roadless Areas that are relatively free from human-caused disruptions and disturbances when compared to roaded areas; refugia provide conditions suitable for survival of species that may be declining elsewhere.
Resident fish	Fish that spend their entire life in fresh water; examples include bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout.
Restoration	Holistic actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve desired, healthy, and functioning conditions and processes. Generally refers to the process of enabling the system to resume acting or continue to act following disturbance as if the disturbances were absent. Restoration management activities can either be active (such as control of noxious weeds, thinning over-dense stands of trees, or redistributing roads) or passive (more hands-off), allowing natural processes to dominate.
Road	A motor vehicle travelway wider than 50 inches, unless designated and managed as a trail (36 CFR 212.1).
Road construction	Activities that result in the addition of road miles to the forest transportation system.
Road maintenance	The ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to retain or restore the road to the approved road management objective.
Road reconstruction	Activities that result in road realignment or road improvement, as defined below: Road improvement – Activities that result in an increase of an existing road's traffic service level, expansion of its capacity, or change from its original design function. Road realignment – Activities that result in a new location for an existing road or portions of an existing road, including treatment of the old roadway.
Road-based recreation	Activities that are normally associated with classified roads and are consistent with the settings and experiences identified with Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM), Roaded Natural (RN), Rural ®, and Urban (U) classes of the ROS. Examples of these activities include car camping and picnicking, gathering berries and firewood, driving for pleasure, wildlife viewing, and OHV use.
Roaded Natural	A definition used in the ROS to characterize an area that has predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of humans. Such evidences are usually in harmony with the natural environment. Interaction among users may be low to moderate, but evidence of other users is prevalent. Resource modification and practices are evident but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for construction standards and facilities design.
Roadless areas	For the purposes of this EIS, the term is used in the same context as Idaho Roadless Areas.
Roadless characteristics	Roadless area characteristics include the following: soil, air, water; sources of public drinking water; diversity of plant and animal communities; habitat for threatened, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species, and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land; Primitives, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Motorized classes of recreation opportunities; reference landscapes; traditional cultural properties and sacred sites; other locally identified unique characteristics
Rural	A definition used in the ROS to characterize an area with a substantially modified natural environment. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction among

Term	Definition
	users is moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by large numbers of people. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.
Salvage	An intermediate cutting made to remove trees that are dead or in imminent danger of being killed by injurious agents.
Scenery Management System	A basis for describing scenic quality in the affected environment and analyzing alternatives in the environmental consequences; identifies landscape character and scenic integrity as the basis for scenic quality. Landscape character is the overall visual impression of landscape attributes that provide a landscape with an identity and sense of place. It consists of the combination of physical, biological, and cultural attributes that make each landscape identifiable and distinct. Scenic integrity is a measure of the wholeness or completeness of the landscape, including the degree of visual deviation from the landscape character valued by constituents. Scenic integrity is a continuum of five levels of integrity from very high to very low.
Scenic integrity	See Scenery Management System.
Sedimentation	Solid materials, both mineral and organic, in suspension or transported by water, gravity, ice, or air; may be moved and deposited away from their original position and eventually will settle to the bottom.
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	A definition used in the ROS to characterize an area that has a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The areas are managed in such a manner that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)	A definition used in the ROS to characterize an area that has a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate to large size. Interaction among users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but they are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.
Sensitive species	Those plant and animal species identified by a regional forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density or by significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.
Shelterwood harvest	The removal of most trees, leaving those needed for sufficient shade to produce a new age class in a moderated microenvironment. Removal of the shelter trees may or may not occur after regeneration becomes established.
Significant (cultural, historical)	36 CFR Part 60 sets out the legal criteria for evaluating the quality of significance in "districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance." Historic properties are considered significant if they qualify for inclusions in the National Register of Historic Places.
Species richness	A measure of biological diversity referring to the number of species in an area.
Stand	A distinguishable, contiguous group of similar plants or trees that are uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and are growing on a site of uniform quality.
Stewardship	Administration of land and associated resources in a manner that enables them to be passed on to future generations in a healthy condition.
Structure	The sizes, shapes, and/or ages of the plants and animals in an area.
Subwatershed	A drainage area of approximately 20,000 acres, equivalent to a 6th-field hydrologic unit code (HUC). Hierarchically, subwatersheds (6th field HUC) are contained within watersheds (5th-field HUC), which in turn is contained within a sub-basin (4th-field HUC).
Succession	A predictable process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal

Term	Definition
	communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant communities or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage. The different stages of succession are often referred to as seral stages.
Temporary road or trail	A road or trail necessary for emergency operations or authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization that is not a forest road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas (36 CFR 212.1).
Thinning	(1) The cutting down and/or removing of trees from a forest to lessen the chance of a ground fire becoming a crown fire; a method of preparing an area so that a prescribed fire can be more easily controlled. Thinning influences the available amount of fuel and fuel arrangement, and it can indirectly affect fuel moisture content and surface wind speeds. (2) A culture treatment made to reduce stand density of trees primarily to improve growth, enhance forest health, or recover potential mortality.
Threatened species	Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which the appropriate Secretary has designated as a threatened species.
Timber cutting	Timber cutting is used in this EIS to mean any cutting of any trees for management purposes. Timber cutting is a broad term and includes timber harvest (removal of commercial products) as well as other actions that result in the cutting of a tree with no removal of a commercial product—such as slashing, chipping, mulching, precommercial thinning, or personal use firewood.
Timber harvest	The process by which trees with commercial value are cut and removed from the forest to meet management objectives.
Timber sale	A contractual process of selling timber to a purchaser and implementing a series of harvesting requirements for what type, how, and when the trees are removed.
Trail	A route 50 inches or narrower in width or a route more than 50 inches wide that is identified and managed as a trail (36 CFR 212.1).
Unauthorized road or trail	A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas (36 CFR 212.1).
Uncharacteristic wildland fire effect	An increase in wildfire size, severity, and resistance to control; and the associated impact on people, property, and fire fighter safety, compared to that which occurred in the native system.
Uneven-aged (silvicultural) management	Methods used to regenerate and maintain a multi-aged structure by removing some trees in all size classes, either singly, in small groups, or in strips.
Unwanted wildland fire	Any wildland fire in an undesirable location or season, or burning at an undesirable intensity, spread rate, or direction. In general, wildfire is unwanted in WUI.
Upper life form	Refers to the upper portion of vegetation. For example, in forested ecosystems, upper life form refers to the overstory trees; in shrubland ecosystems, it refers to the taller shrub component.
Urban	A definition used in the ROS to characterize a substantially urbanized environment, even though the background may have natural-appearing elements. Affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent, as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Large numbers of users can be expected, both on-site and in nearby areas. Facilities for highly intensified motor vehicle use and parking are available. Regimentation and controls are obvious and numerous.
Urban area	As defined by the Census Bureau for the 1990 census, an area comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas, or places of 2,500 or more persons outside of urbanized areas. An urbanized area comprises one or more places ('central place') and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ('urban fringe') that together

Term	Definition
	have a minimum of 50,000 persons.
Visual quality objectives	Resource management objectives established by the district manager or contained in a higher-level plan; these objectives reflect the desired level of visual quality based on the physical characteristics and social concern for the area.
Volume sold	The amount of timber actually purchased, which is usually less than offered volume because some sales are judged as economically marginal by prospective purchasers, and they receive no bids.
Volume harvested	The actual volume removed from the forest in a given year, which may be higher or lower than volume sold depending on market conditions. Most harvest volume was actually sold 1 to 3 years earlier.
Wilderness	A designated area defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 in the following way: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (a) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (b) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (c) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (d) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."
Wildfire	An unwanted wildland fire.
Wildland	Land other than that dedicated for other uses, such as agriculture, urban, mining, or parks.
Wildland fire	A lightning- or human-caused fire that is either being suppressed or, if lightning-caused, allowed to burn (see wildland fire used for resource benefit). Often used synonymously with 'wildfire' or 'forest fire'.
Wildland fire use for resource benefit	The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific pre-stated resource management objectives in pre-defined geographic areas.
Wildland–urban interface (WUI)	The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
Yarder	A machine for cable logging consisting of a system of power-operated winches and a tower used to haul logs from a stump to a landing.

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